

March, 1955
Vol. XVI, No. 3

Bulletin on Current Literature

CALIFORNIA

MAR 22 1955

STATE LIBRARY

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED
BY THE LIBRARY OF THE
EASTER SEAL SOCIETY . . .



The Library does not stock for sale publications indexed in this issue. Orders should be sent directly to the publisher, or, in the case of books, through the local bookstore. The addresses of authors of periodical articles are given, when known, in parentheses following their names.

The publications indexed in this issue have been added to the loan collection of the Library, which extends its loan services to organizations and individuals whose local resources are so limited as to make information otherwise unavailable.

The monthly bibliography for
workers with the handicapped

The NATIONAL SOCIETY
for
CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and Adults, Inc.*
1130. LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO 2, ILL.

• Now in the 34th Year of Service

The NATIONAL SOCIETY



for

CRIPPLED CHILDREN *and* ADULTS

Founded in 1921, the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, the Easter Seal Society, is a nationwide federation of fifty-two state and territorial societies dedicated to the purpose of helping crippled children and adults. This objective is implemented through a three-fold program:

Education of the public as a whole, of professional persons concerned with the care and treatment of the crippled, of the families of the crippled, particularly parents, and of volunteers and employers.

Research to provide increased knowledge of the causes and prevention of crippling, and of improved methods of care, education and treatment of crippled children and adults.

Direct services to improve the health, welfare, education, recreation and employment opportunities for the crippled, toward the goal of rehabilitation.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Services are determined by unmet needs, existing facilities, resources of the Society

and availability of trained personnel and include case finding, diagnostic clinics, medical care, physical, occupational, and speech therapy, treatment centers, rehabilitation centers and curative workshops, mobile clinics, special education, social service, psychological services, sheltered workshops and homebound employment, promotion of employment opportunities for the crippled, recreation, and provision of equipment and prosthetic devices.

The National headquarters provides professional consultation in program planning and community organization to state and local member societies. It maintains liaison with medical specialty groups, offers legislative guidance, a nationwide lending library devoted to literature on handicapping conditions, and a free national personnel registry and employment service which recruits and refers professional workers. It also has an active program of professional education, including scholarships and fellowships, summer workshops for training of professional personnel, exhibits at professional meetings and the publication and distribution of printed materials.

11 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET :: CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

New Addition to the Library's Periodical Collection

Journal of Chronic Diseases, a Journal Devoted to the Problems of Chronic Illness of All Age Groups. Published by the C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo. Jan., 1955. Vol. 1, no. 1. Monthly. \$12.50 a year; Canada \$13.00; other foreign \$13.50. \$1.25 a copy; \$1.50 foreign.

* * * * *

ACCIDENTS--PREVENTION

209. Dietrich, Harry F.

Your child's safety; something really to worry about. Columbus, Ohio, Farm Bur. Mutual Automobile Insurance Co., c1954. 23 p. illus.

Together with: A discussion guide for "Your child's safety." 4 p.

A booklet for parents and parent groups, giving in brief tables and discussion some of the alarming facts concerning childhood accidents and mortality from accidents. Parents are advised on preventive measures to safeguard the child; the author points out some of the worries of child-rearing common to all parents and suggests that less time be devoted to those problems which will adjust themselves in the process of growth. Accident prevention is far more important to the child's well-being.

Because the booklet is intended particularly for parent group meetings, a four-page guide has been prepared for the discussion leader.

The booklet and guide are available without charge from the Safety Dept., Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, 246 N. High St., Columbus 16, Ohio.

AMPUTATION

210. Gingras, G. (Rehabilitation Institute of Montreal, 6265 Hudson Road, Montreal, Canada)

A study of lower extremity amputations in geriatric rehabilitation, by G. Gingras, M. Mongeau, and M. Bergeron. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Dec., 1954. 17:12:265-269.

A report of a study of 90 cases, registered with the Rehabilitation Institute within the last four years. All were 50 years or over with amputations of the lower extremities due to disease or trauma. Data on source of referral, age, civil and financial status, diagnostic grouping, type of amputations, provision of prosthetic appliances, follow-up on use of prosthesis, and employment status following rehabilitation are given. Conclusions of the study evaluate the prescribing of prostheses in such cases, success of rehabilitation, and chances for employment.

APHASIA

211. Scargill, M. H. (Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta., Canada)

Modern linguistics and recovery from aphasia. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1954. 19:4:507-513.

APHASIA (continued)

" . . . the author writes about the subject of language training primarily as a linguist. This article is not intended as a statement of therapeutic procedure, but it puts forward certain principles that may one day be integrated into the total procedure of rehabilitation in cases of aphasia."

See also 245.

ARCHITECTURE (DOMESTIC)

See 327.

ARTHRITIS--ETIOLOGY

212. Peterman, Earl A. (Dept. of Clinical Pathology, Providence Hosp., Detroit, Mich.)

Enzymes in the mechanism of inflammation in the rheumatic disorders. J. Mich. State Med. Soc. Dec., 1954. 53:12:1321-1335.

Presents evidence that rheumatic affections are basically one disease, which is an intrinsic inflammatory process of the connective tissues produced by disturbed enzyme balances. Three demonstrable factors in the etiology of early rheumatic disease are reviewed, with laboratory and clinical studies illustrating all three factors in the pathogenesis of incipient rheumatic disease. The plasma fibrinogen level is demonstrated to be a valuable index of rheumatic disease activity by virtue of its association with the activity of the thromboplastin mechanism.

ARTHRITIS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

213. Ensign, Dwight C. (Div. of Arthritis, Henry Ford Hosp., Detroit 2, Mich.)
Osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis, by Dwight C. Ensign and John W. Sigler. GP (General Practitioner). Jan., 1955. 11:1:62-68.

An essay outlining some of the things that can be done for patients suffering from osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. Many of the procedures can be carried out by the physician himself; in others, he will need the aid of other members of the treatment team. Diagnosis and treatment, drugs, use of surgery and techniques of physical medicine are discussed.

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

214. Dixon, Carmen (500 Shasta Dr., P. O. 788, Chula Vista, California)
Let's explore an audio-visual approach to correcting speech and hearing difficulties, by Carmen Dixon and Del Shelley. NEA J. Jan., 1955. 44:1:47-48.

Audio-visual materials grouped under eight headings are described briefly; these have proved helpful to workers in the special fields of speech and hearing. Their use is explained and sources of some are listed. A specific list of materials for use with children or adults, or for teacher training, is given in conclusion.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

215. Fitting, Edward A. (Mich. Dept. of Social Welfare, Lansing, Mich.)
Rehabilitation status of former students, Michigan School for the Blind. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1955. 49:1:21-26.

BLIND--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

A report of a follow-up study to secure an objective evaluation of the rehabilitation status of all graduates and non-graduates who left the Michigan School for the Blind since June 1946. Information on marital status, social and vocational adjustment was secured and is analyzed. Findings of the study are summarized.

See also 255.

BLIND--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

216. Komisar, David (Dept. of Psychology, Hillyer College, Hartford 1, Conn.)

Gains in I. Q. for students attending a school for the blind, by David Komisar and Marian MacDonnell. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1955. 21: 4:127-129.

A report of a study of the results of intelligence retests for 89 students at the Oak Hill School for the Blind, Hartford, Conn. After one year's attendance at the school, significant gains were noted, and these gains tend to increase in proportion to the length of time spent in school. Prediction of achievement cannot be based on the initial evaluation since the enriched program of the school makes it possible for these children to utilize more fully their undeveloped capacities

BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION--NEW YORK

217. Wallace, Helen M. (125 Worth St., New York, New York)

A study of New York's visually handicapped children, by Helen M. Wallace (and others). Sight-Saving Rev. Winter, 1954. 24:4:217-225. Reprint.

A recent review of the procedure for visual examination, with suggestions for changes that will help to insure correct placement in sight conservation and Braille classes. Data from the New York study is presented.

BOY SCOUTS

218. Hood, Bob

Lion hearts in iron lungs. Boys' Life. Jan., 1955. 1 p. Reprint. Activities of Boy Scout Troop 869 at Rancho Los Amigos in Los Angeles County, California, the largest polio treatment center in the world, are described. All are confined to iron lungs yet manage to earn merit badges, indulge in "cookouts," and have fun indoors at parties aided by other community groups.

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

219. Parker, James W. (Brooke Army Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas)

Tactual-kinesthetic perception as a technique for diagnosing brain damage. J. Consulting Psychology. Dec., 1954. 18:6:415-420.

A report of a study to determine: 1) whether there is a significant difference in tactual-kinesthetic performances of brain-injured and non-brain-injured patients, 2) the possible relationship between tactual-kinesthetic task performance on one hand and the site and extent of the brain lesion on the other, and 3) through comparison, the patient's tactual-kinesthetic performances in relation to their Bender-Gestalt test performances, emphasizing the relative discriminative powers of the two types of tests.

BRAIN INJURIES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

Results showed the tactual-kinesthetic technique offered more discriminative power in differentiating the brain-injured at highly significant levels. No marked relationships were noted between tactual-kinesthetic task performance and the location or extent of the brain lesion.

CANCER--MENTAL HYGIENE

220. Richmond, Julius B. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Coll. of Med., State Univ. of N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Psychologic aspects of management of children with malignant disease, by Julius B. Richmond and Harry A. Waisman. Am. J. Diseases of Children, Jan., 1955. 89:1:42-47.

"Observations, experiences, and suggestions for management of children with malignant diseases and their families, based on a study of 48 children with leukemia and children with other neoplastic diseases, are presented. Suggestions by which the physician may help such children and families through the trying emotional experiences associated with these diseases and their fatal outcome are discussed."--Summary.

CEREBRAL PALSY

221. Gillette, Harriet E. (73 11th St., N. E., Atlanta 5, Ga.)

Preschool training for cerebral palsy. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation, Jan., 1955. 36:1:31-34.

Six phases of training--parental, social, speech, motor, sensory, and conceptual--are defined as the basis around which the cerebral palsied child's education and occupation are to be built. The writer believes that no matter how young the child when first seen, an objective for adult life should be set and modified according to subsequent development of the child. Habit patterns are set in the preschool years in each phase and only rarely can be altered in later years.

222. Konig, Karl

Some aspects on the treatment of cerebral palsy. Spastics Quarterly, Dec., 1954. 3:4:2-9.

The writer who is Superintendent of the Camphill-Rudolf Steiner Schools, near Aberdeen, Scotland, writes of his experiences and observations of the treatment and general care of cerebral palsied children. He points out methods used at the Schools to create an atmosphere aimed at alleviating the threshold of hypersensitivity, to adjust emotional disturbances, and to enable the children to establish natural voluntary movements.

Dr. Konig is the author of a booklet of letters to parents of handicapped children, listed and annotated in the Bulletin on Current Literature, Feb., 1955 (#172).

See also 281,

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

See 324.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT

223. Glick, J. Paul

Some possible vocational objectives for cerebral palsy cases. Virginia Rehabilitator, Jan., 1955. 11:4:5-7.

CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Difficulties encountered in the vocational adjustment of cerebral palsied clients are discussed, and some possibilities for their employment in various fields are suggested, with qualifications necessary for successful placement. This is the second of a series of articles by the writer on this subject prepared for this periodical published by the Virginia Rehabilitation Service, Department of Education, Richmond 16, Virginia. The first article, "Observations Concerning Cerebral Palsy," appeared in the Nov., 1954 issue (11:2:3-4).

CEREBRAL PALSY--MENTAL HYGIENE

224. Meerloo, Lucy (162 W. 54th St., New York 19, New York)

Some psychological problems in cerebral palsy children, by Lucy Meerloo and Joost A. M. Meerloo. Child-Family Digest. Jan., 1955. 12:1:12-20.

Reprinted from: Quarterly J. Child Behavior. Oct., 1950. 2:4: 381-389.

Developmental difficulties experienced by the cerebral palsied child, family relationships and parents' attitudes, and reactions of society to the child's handicaps magnify the problems of the cerebral palsied child's psychological adjustment. This paper was delivered as a lecture to a group of cerebral palsy therapy students at Teachers College, Columbia University, April, 1950.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PHYSICAL THERAPY

225. Bobath, Berta (Cerebral Palsy Centre, 3 Park Crescent, London, W. 1, England)

A study of abnormal postural reflex activity in patients with lesions of the central nervous system. Physiotherapy. Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1954. 40:9, 10, 11 & 12. 4 pts.

"Postural reflexes were described in isolation and the influence of their combined action on the motor behavior of patients was analyzed. Their appearance and modification in the maturing infant and child was followed The disorders of posture and movement of patients with lesions of the central nervous system were seen as being largely due to a disorganization or arrest of the development of the postural reflex mechanism. . . . The testing of patients for the presence or absence of postural reflexes was found to be useful in assessing the severity of the individual case and of the patient's residual motor ability"--Summary and conclusions.

A treatment based on these premises has been described in previous articles by the author. This thesis was written in the hope that an analysis of the abnormal motor patterns may show the cause of the patient's manifold motor disabilities and thus be helpful in planning treatment. The complete thesis is being reprinted and directions for obtaining it will be announced later in Physiotherapy.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAMS

226. Callahan, Mary E. (601 W. 168th St., New York 32, New York)

The adult cerebral palsied in need of custodial care. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Dec., 1954. 17:12:270-274. Reprint.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PROGRAMS (continued)

The author reviews legislation, both federal and that in New York State, but finds little reference to the problems of the adult cerebral palsied. Several recent studies point up the need for earlier vocational counseling of the cerebral palsied and the possibilities for their employment. Aspects in long-range planning for the welfare of the adult cerebral palsied are suggested.

CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

227. Katz, Elias (Dept. of Pediatrics, Univ. of Calif. School of Med., San Francisco 22, Calif.)

Can the mental abilities of the cerebral palsied be measured? Calif. J. Educational Research. Jan., 1955. 6:1: (6) p. Reprint.

An article dealing with some of the factors involved in the modification of test items previously standardized on children who had no physical impairment. The author's investigations were aimed at developing modifications of available psychological tests for use with cerebral palsied children. A procedure is described by which psychological test items not suitable for cerebral palsied children are identifiable.

228. Katz, Elias (Univ. of Calif. School of Medicine, San Francisco 22, Calif.)

Success on Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale test items of cerebral palsied children compared with non-handicapped children. San Francisco, The Author, 1954. (5) p. Mimeo.

Brief of paper presented at the Am. Assn. for the Advancement of Science Convention, Berkeley, Calif., Dec. 30, 1954.

Reports findings of an investigation of the performance of cerebral palsied children on the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, Form L, Years II through VI, as compared with that of non-handicapped children. Findings suggest that many items of this test could be used with some degree of confidence in evaluating the intelligence of cerebral palsied children, but that items in the present form found difficult for these children may have to be revised or modified. Suggestions on further research in this particular area are given.

229. Lamm, Stanley S. (20 Plaza St., Brooklyn 17, New York)

Intellectual development of the cerebral palsied child as a factor in therapeutic progress, by Stanley S. Lamm and Martin L. Fisch. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:452-457.

Certain preliminary observations regarding intellectual development and progress in therapy with cerebral palsy children are drawn from a series of studies of 99 children selected from those attending the Cerebral Palsy Clinic at Long Island College Hospital and Public School 67 in Brooklyn. Outlook is better for progress where the intellectual level is high, but this is affected by the severity of physical involvement. Social and emotional factors should be investigated when positive influences are present but no progress is shown. In this small sample no significant difference between the I. Q. level of spastics and athetoids was found; the rate of progress in athetoids appeared to be unusually high, however.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPECIAL EDUCATION

230. California. State Department of Education (Sacramento 14, California)

Teaching the cerebral palsied child, by Beatrice S. Gore and Jane Stoddard. Sacramento, The Dept., 1954. 82 p. illus. (Bul., Calif. State Dept. of Education. Nov., 1954. 23:7.) 75¢.

"...This handbook gives emphasis to the curricular aspects of the programs (for educable cerebral palsied children in California) by reporting techniques of teaching and describing curriculum material that teachers of cerebral palsied children are using successfully in education programs in California"-Preface. Chapter I deals with the special educational needs of the cerebral palsied child; the remainder of the booklet describes methods and materials used in various subject areas of the curriculum.

This is the first teaching manual for teachers of the cerebral palsied providing suggestions and guides to special techniques and aids in teaching classroom subjects.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

231. Blumberg, Marvin L. (65-60 Booth St., Forest Hills, New York)

Respiration and speech in the cerebral palsied child. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Jan., 1955. 89:1:48-53.

A discussion of speech and respiration difficulties in cerebral palsy, with observations and conclusions drawn from a study of 27 cerebral palsied children. The purposes of respiration training and some additional methods in training have been introduced. A blowing apparatus is described which improves coordination of respiratory muscles and mouth and which helps to increase pulmonary volume and respiratory air exchange.

CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION--SOUTH AFRICA

232. Silansky, Millicent (Pretoria School for Cerebral Palsy, Pretoria, S. Africa)

Speech therapy at the Pretoria School for Cerebral Palsy. S. African Med. J. Dec. 18, 1954. 28:51:1074-1078.

"...Experience of 41 children at the Pretoria School for Cerebral Palsy is described. Types of cerebral palsy and speech defects found in these children are detailed. Methods and techniques in speech therapy are reviewed. Results and difficulties are discussed."--Summary.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS

233. Jongkees, L. B. W.

Doctors, hospitals and children. Brit. J. Phys. Med. Jan., 1955. 18:1:11-14.

A discussion of the possible psychic dangers in hospitalization or surgery for children. By attention to the small details of preoperative and postoperative care, reassurance about what is to occur in the hospital, and by allowing parents to be present at the hospital, the experience need not be a traumatic one for the child.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE--CATALOGS

234. Child Study Association. Children's Book Committee.

Books of the year for children. Child Study. Winter 1954-55. 32:1:39-52. Reprint.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE--CATALOGS (continued)

A selection of children's books published during 1954, conveniently arranged in age groups, with books of outstanding quality starred. Other books are indicated as helpful to the child's understanding of today's world. All books listed are on exhibit at the Association's headquarters in New York City.

This list is available as a pamphlet from Child Study Association, 132 E. 74th St., New York 21, New York, at 25¢ a copy.

CHRONIC DISEASE

235. Merrell, Margaret (Dr. Shulman, School of Med., Johns Hopkins Univ., Baltimore, Md.)

Determination of prognosis in chronic disease, illustrated by systemic lupus erythematosus, by Margaret Merrell and Lawrence E. Shulman. J. Chronic Diseases. Jan., 1955. 1:1:12-32.

A paper presenting specific methodology for dealing with the analysis of follow-up data in cases of chronic disease; much of the explanation of methods and discussion centers around a concrete illustration, survivorship in systemic lupus erythematosus. The problems of definition and interpretation which this disease shares with other chronic diseases are discussed. Details of procedure are given in an appendix section on "Calculation of a Life Table."

236. Roberts, Dean W. (2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Maryland)

One in 8 is a longterm case, by Dean W. Roberts and Dean E. Krueger. Hospitals. Jan., 1955. 29:1:59-62.

"The nature, including the shortcomings, of available data on length of hospital stay has been examined, and a simple method has been described of gathering valuable information which, with little expenditure of effort, can be used by any hospital or related organization. Data from this study show that 12 per cent of patient days in the general hospitals of Maryland are devoted to patients who have already been in the hospital 30 days The second article in this series of two will analyze the long-term patient's characteristics, the services rendered and the source of funds for payment of care."--Summary.

Also in this issue: "The dynamic approach to the care of the chronic," by Howard A. Rusk and Michael M. Dasco, pp. 63-65, and "Sunset and shadows," by W. A. Heath, pp. 66-68, 162.

CHRONIC DISEASE--PROGRAMS

237. Commission on Chronic Illness (615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore 5, Maryland)

Commission on Chronic Illness adopts recommendations for long-term patients. Chronic Illness Newsletter. Jan., 1955. 6:1:1-5.

Presents a series of conclusions and recommendations dealing with the care of the long-term patient; many of these views have a direct bearing on the planning of facilities for the chronically ill and should be useful at this time due to expansion of chronic disease facilities encouraged by recent amendments to the Hill-Burton Act.

The complete series of conclusions and recommendations will be incorporated and developed in the forthcoming report on the subject, to be issued by the Commission.

CLEFT PALATE--SPEECH CORRECTION

238. McWilliams, Betty Jane (Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Some factors in the intelligibility of cleft-palate speech. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1954. 19:4:524-527. Reprint.

A report of a study showing the positive relationship between the number of consonant articulation errors and the intelligibility of the speech of cleft-palate adults, between consonant articulation errors and ratings of nasality, as well as between ratings of nasality and intelligibility. These findings lend support to the emerging practice of treating cleft-palate patients through a direct attack upon articulation.

COLOSTOMY

239. Dubois, Eoline C. (20 Maple St., Springfield 3, Mass.)

Hints on the management of a colostomy. Am. J. Nursing. Jan., 1955. 55:1:71-72.

A discussion of the management of a colostomy by diet, personal hygiene, and the proper type of protective dressings. Techniques for the daily irrigation are described and suggestions given for preventing irritation of the bowel.

CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS

240. Spaulding, James C.

Nursing homes. Today's Health. Feb., 1955. 33:2:46-48, 50-51.

Families faced with the problem of caring for the elderly, chronically ill or disabled patient should check the points listed in this article before making a choice of a nursing home.

CONVALESCENCE--RECREATION

241. Connecticut. State Department of Health. (165 Capitol Ave., Hartford 15, Conn.)

Keeping your sick child happy in bed; a help for parents of young children. Hartford, The Department (1953). 28 p. illus.

A booklet containing suggestions for the arrangement of the sick room, for creative activities to keep the sick child busy and content, for family activities, and for making the convalescent period more acceptable. Fourteen projects which the sick child can carry out with help are described specifically and illustrated.

242. Marnocha, R. S. (VA Center, Martinsburg, W. Va.)

Recreation; a needed hospital service. J. Health, Phys. Education and Recreation. Jan., 1955. 26:1:21-22.

A recreation program which conforms to the medical program of the hospital and reaches the basic needs of patients will be acceptable to hospital management. Providing maximum services at a minimum cost calls for qualified personnel and administration. The value of such a program to the hospital's services can be proved effective.

DEAF--MICHIGAN

243. Butler, Stahl (Mich. Assn. for Better Hearing, 408 Hollister Bldg., Lansing 8, Mich.)

State-wide organization to meet the hearing problem. Hearing News. Jan., 1955. 23:1:9, 12, 16, 18.

DEAF--MICHIGAN (continued)

Suggestions for the organization of a state program for meeting the hearing problems of its population are made by the Executive Director of the Michigan Association for Better Hearing. He describes the organic structure of services for the hard of hearing in Michigan, telling how the program in Michigan grew out of ideas provided by the staff of the State Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

DEAF--PUBLICITY

244. Grace, John F. (1102 S. Congress, Austin 4, Texas)

A better understanding of the deaf through a public relations program; speech by Exceptional Children. Jan., 1955. 21:4:130, 150-151.

Discussion of the speech by Powrie V. Doctor, pp. 131, 151.

A summary report of replies received by the writer from superintendents of 14 schools for the deaf, in regard to types of public relations programs being carried out, media being used, and results of the programs. He urges closer cooperation between organizations for the deaf and organizations with similar objectives.

Dr. Powrie V. Doctor's discussion covers comments on the five points listed in Mr. Grace's summary.

DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

245. Alexander Graham Bell Association for the Deaf.

The teaching of speech; a panel discussion, June 17, 1954. Moderator: Eugene L. Stevens. Volta Rev. Jan., 1955. 57:1:11-25.

Contents: Teaching speech at Lexington School, Eleanor R. Vorce. - The association method for aphasics; its application to the deaf, Mrs. Marie Elliott Sweet. - The development of early speech, with emphasis on the synthetic method, Marguerite Stoner. - The Tadoma method, Margaret H. Gruver. - The use of spontaneous speech, Josephine Carr. - A speech program for advanced pupils, Marian Quick. - And, not, or, Rachel Dawes Davis.

DENTAL SERVICE

246. Adelson, Jerry J. (1 E. 105th St., New York 29, New York)

Dental care and home-training of the mentally retarded child. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:434-438.

Describes a procedure for the dentist to use in treating mentally retarded children for whom routine treatment is untenable. By utilizing adequate premedication and performing diagnostic and restorative procedures under general anesthesia, it is possible to give complete dental care to otherwise unmanageable children. Parents are advised on preparing the child for dental treatment and instructing the child in the use of the tooth brush.

DRAMATICS

247. Arnholter, Ethelwyne (47 S. Spencer St., Indianapolis, Indiana)

Social drama for retarded adolescents. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1955. 21:4:132-134.

Psychological consultant for the Pupil Personnel Center in Indianapolis, the author explains the value of the socio-drama in work with retarded, how it is used to release tensions, to work out relationships with members

DRAMATICS (continued)

of their families, teachers, and schoolmates, and in learning acceptable attitudes and social skills. The techniques and simple props necessary for working out the socio-drama are discussed.

DRUG THERAPY

248. Lapinsohn, Leonard I. (7345 Ogontz Ave., Philadelphia 38, Pa.)

Metrazol or glutamic acid in treating certain mental disorders?

Penn. Med. J. Jan., 1955. 58:1:42-44.

A brief report of a comparative study of the clinical value of the two drugs in the treatment of senile and arteriosclerotic psychoses. The author concludes that Metrazol appears to have a definitely favorable effect and that in cases where Metrazol is contraindicated, glutamic acid may well have some favorable value as a clinical substitute. Both drugs, measured by conditions described in the article, show a significant value over and above that due to suggestion, personal bias, or placebo effect.

ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

249. Stillerman, Manuel L. (Univ. of Ill. Coll. of Med., 1853 W. Polk Street, Chicago, Ill.)

Electroencephalographic changes in children with strabismus.

Sight-Saving Rev. Winter, 1954. 24:4:204-205. Reprint.

"A progress report on a study currently being made under a grant from the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness." This article is a digest of a paper presented at the annual conference of the Society in 1954; it describes briefly the number and characteristics of children included in the study, methods and results. Children included in the study had, in addition to ocular defects, cerebral palsy and seizures; one group was made up of those who were normal except for eye problems. "... The series is being expanded to clarify some of the trends and relationships which have been noted in (the) study to date."

See also 302.

EMPLOYMENT--PROGRAMS

250. Bloch, Richard S.

How your town can put the handicapped to work. Today's Health. Feb., 1955. 33:2:40-41, 52-53.

"Operation Knoxville," an experiment in rehabilitation and placement of disabled persons, has more than demonstrated the value of such services in the community. The saving in human dignity, manpower and tax dollars has inspired other communities to adopt similar plans for the total rehabilitation of the handicapped.

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)

251. Savage, Charles L. (E. I. duPont de Nemours and Co., Waynesboro, Va.)

The role of the industrial physician in the employment of the handicapped. Am. Arch. of Rehab. Therapy. Dec., 1954. 2:4:3-7.

The industrial physician has a responsibility, defined here by the author, to both the employer and the handicapped employee. He needs to have a knowledge of job requirements and an ability to interpret the

EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL) (continued)

individual's capacity for performing a potential job. Problems encountered in large and small industries are mentioned, as well as needed changes in compensation laws.

In this same issue: "How the United States Air Force Hires the Handicapped," by Carl T. Stieg (pp. 17-22) reports the successful use of the handicapped, through techniques of matching worker capacity to job requirements.

EPILEPSY

252. Pond, D. A. (Institute of Psychiatry, Maudsley Hosp., Denmark Hill, London S. E. 5, England)

Management of behavior disorders in epileptic children, by D. A. Pond and Barbara Bidwell. Brit. Med. J. Dec. 25, 1954. 4903:1520-1523.

"The problems of the diagnosis and management of epileptic behavior-problem children are discussed on the basis of 50 selected cases. Full neurological and psychiatric investigations are needed for the proper application of combined medical treatment and child-guidance technique. The handling of the parental reaction and the educational placement are at least as important as the drug control of the seizures."--Summary.

In same issue: Some clinical epileptic oddities, by Eric C. O. Jewesbury; pp. 1518-1520. -The handicapped adolescent; an editorial; pp. 1536-1537-. "Working up to a fit," an editorial; p. 1537.

GIFTED CHILDREN

253. Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Suburban School Study Council.

Guiding your gifted; a handbook for teachers, administrators and parents, prepared by a Teachers' Committee, Group A . . . under the direction of The Educational Service Bureau, School of Education, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Educational Service Bureau, Univ. of Penn., 1954. 89 p. illus.

Deals with the identification of the gifted, suggested activities and approaches to enrichment of the curriculum, the social aspects in the development of the gifted, guidance, and solutions for educational problems.

Contents: Who are the gifted? - Why be concerned about the gifted? - How can you contribute to the total growth of your gifted? - What organizational practices should you consider? - What can you do through the regular classroom in your elementary schools? - What can you do through the regular classroom in your secondary schools? - What can you do for your gifted through groupings especially designed for them? - How can you organize your school to study your gifted? - What values can you expect from studying your gifted? - What recommendations should you consider? - What is your next step? - Appendices.

Available from the Educational Service Bureau, University of Pennsylvania, 3810 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa., at \$1.00 a copy.

See also 308.

GUIDANCE

254. Routh, Thomas A. (918 Tampa St., Tampa 2, Florida)
Interviewing the rehabilitation client. J. Rehabilitation. Nov.-Dec., 1954. 20:6:14, 16, 18.

A discussion of the most recently developed type of interviewing technique, described as the "non-directive" approach. It is an excellent information-getting technique and can be used effectively to get the client to feel free to discuss his problems, but cannot be used to the exclusion of other techniques. The interviewer must use his skill and knowledge in deciding which techniques to apply at a certain point and must be guided by practical considerations.

255. Voorhees, Arthur L. (Services for the Blind, Off. of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington 25, D. C.)
Counseling the blind. Vocational Guidance Quarterly. Winter, 1954-1955. 3:2:55-57.

The same methods and techniques of counseling the non-handicapped individual apply to counseling the blind; courtesy and an understanding of the handicap blindness imposes are essential to making the blind client at ease during the interview. A belief in the blind client's ability to make the necessary personal and social adjustments and to prepare himself vocationally is necessary. Providing practical occupational information and developing an employment opportunity for the client are the most difficult aspects of this type of counseling.

256. Warren, Sol. L. (111 Broadway, New York 6, New York)
Problems in the placement and follow-up of the mentally retarded. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:408-412.

A discussion of the placement and follow-up problems of the mentally retarded arising from the individual's own deficiencies and those originating outside the retarded individual, namely, parents' attitudes and employers' unwillingness to accept the retarded as employees.

HANDICAPPED--SURVEYS--GREAT BRITAIN

257. Sharp, (Mrs.) M. U. (Cleveland, St. Paul's Gray Rd., Chislehurst, Kent, England)

The social problems of young disabled persons and long-stay hospital patients in Kent; report for submission to the Leverhume Research Awards and the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. Chislehurst, Kent, England, The Author, 1954. (13) p. Mimeo.

The author's extended report of an article which appeared in Social Service, Sept.-Nov., 1954, under the title "Young Disabled People in Kent; A Study," which was listed and annotated in the Bulletin on Current Literature, Nov., 1954. 15:11:14 (#1138). It gives, in more detail, information on types of disability, sources of referral, problems associated with employment, housing, daily living activities, use of leisure, and education. The author's recommendations for improving the status of the young disabled person are included. In the Dec. 4, 1954, issue of Lancet Miss Drury, Secretary of the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, in reference to this study, calls attention to the work of the Council and the progress that has been made in most parts of England.

HARD OF HEARING

See 243; 285.

HEART DISEASE--EMPLOYMENT

258. Holman, Delavan V. (102 Maiden Lane, New York, New York)

Preparing a cardiac for competitive employment; experiences in a cardiac work classification unit. Indust. Med. and Surgery. Jan., 1955. 24:1:23-30. Reprint.

The Director of the Cardiac Work Classification Unit of New York University-Bellevue Medical Center gives, in this article, a report and analysis of the experiences of the Unit, covering approximately two years' exploration. In analyzing their methods, Dr. Holman discusses sources of referral, results of rehabilitation, analysis of failures, and statistical data.

HEART DISEASE (CONGENITAL)

259. Richards, Mary R. (Presbyterian Hosp., 622 W. 168th St., New York 32, N. Y.)

Congenital malformations of the cardiovascular system in a series of 6,053 infants, by Mary R. Richards (and others). Pediatrics. Jan., 1955. 15:1:12-29.

A report based upon data gathered during a comprehensive study of the relationships between infections and other complications of pregnancy in a large series of unselected infants. Accuracy of these incidence rates is discussed with the conclusion that they are probably somewhat low. A careful evaluation of etiologic factors is made; types of malformations encountered are listed and methods of diagnosis discussed. 45 references.

HOME ECONOMICS

260. Cooksey, F. S. (King's College Hosp., London)

Rehabilitation of the disabled housewife. Occupational Therapy. Nov., 1954. 17:4:133-144.

Reprinted with additions from: Annals of Phys. Med. Oct., 1952. 1:4.

Describes routines employed in the rehabilitation of the disabled housewife in the Department of Physical Medicine, King's College Hospital, London, and the kitchen unit set up in the Department for re-training purposes. Equipment is illustrated. Practical application of adapted methods and equipment in the patient's home is discussed.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

See 261.

MEDICINE--RESEARCH

See 325.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

261. Bradley, Charles (Dept. of Pediatrics, Univ. of Oregon Med. School, Portland, Ore.)

Pediatrics, mental retardation, and delinquency. J. Am. Med. Assn. Jan. 8, 1955. 157:2:101-108.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES (continued)

A discussion of mental retardation, with its incidental relationship to juvenile delinquency, and a brief reference to recent practical literature on its diagnosis and management.

In this same issue an article "Specialized techniques in the treatment of juvenile delinquency," by Frank J. Curran (pp. 108-113) describes the writer's experiences in dealing with juvenile delinquents while a psychiatrist at Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and in private practice, working on a part-time basis for the New York City Detention Home for Boys. He cites various methods of dealing with the juvenile delinquent, stressing the value of using a combination of individual and group therapy in special wards of psychiatric and state hospitals and in psychiatrically oriented reformatories. Such a program would include, also, work with the parents.

See also 246; 247; 256; 326.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

262. Rosen, Leonard (N. J. Mental Hygiene Clinic, 413 Broadway, Camden, N. J.)

Selected aspects in the development of the mother's understanding of her mentally retarded child. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:522-528.

A report of an exploratory study presenting selected aspects in the development of the mother's understanding of her retarded child, and limited to observations and reactions of mothers in regard to their mentally retarded children.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

263. Kelman, Howard R. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Jewish Hosp. of Brooklyn, 555 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn 38, New York)

A program for mentally retarded children. Children. Jan.-Feb., 1955. 2:1:10-14.

Services needed in a complete program for the mentally retarded include family counseling, special diagnostic and treatment clinics, special educational facilities, nursery schools and day-care centers, recreational and group experiences, camping facilities, and residential care for the more severely retarded. Suggestions for measures to alleviate current neglect of the mentally retarded are made.

264. Roselle, Ernest N. (Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.)

New horizons for the mentally retarded when a state looks at the problem as a whole. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:359-373.

Presents in outline a suggested program for meeting the existing and expanded problem of the mentally retarded thought applicable to any state. The over-all program would require state supervision and guidance with some department having the authority to coordinate and direct it. It calls for state support of existing state institutions, with local communities operating and partly supporting local facilities; parts of the program could conceivably be operated successfully by parents' groups. The writer feels that the implementing of this program has possibilities for delaying or reducing the need for additional state schools with corresponding savings in capital and operating costs.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

265. Birch, Jack W. (5826 Fifth Ave., Apt. 12, Pittsburgh 6, Pa.)

The utility of short forms of the Stanford-Binet tests of intelligence with mentally retarded children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:462-484.

Report of an investigation of shortened or abbreviated forms of the 1937 Stanford-Binet scale as an adequate measure of intelligence in comparison to the full-length or unabbreviated scale. The writer first reviews research in the field, then outlines procedures of this investigation. He concludes that in school and clinical practice, it would seem advisable to use a short-form intelligence test to obtain an objective measure of functioning intelligence levels of mentally retarded children, using the time saved to investigate other aspects of the child's personality.

266. Gunzburg, Herbert C. (Monyhull Hall, Kings Heath, Birmingham, Eng.)

Scope and limitations of the Goodenough Drawing Test method in clinical work with mental defectives. J. Clinical Psychology. Jan., 1955. 11:1:8-15.

"This paper has attempted to demonstrate that under certain circumstances the drawing of a 'man' predicts with reasonable accuracy the Wechsler non-verbal intelligence level of certified mental defectives"--Summary. Methods and data of the study are discussed.

267. McPherson, Marion White

Affect in the etiology and maintenance of mental deficiency, by Marion White McPherson and Ralph I. Fisch. J. Clinical Psychology. Jan., 1955. 11:1:55-60.

"This study was designed to determine the characteristics, incidence, and possible etiological sources of mental defectives' evasive attempts to respond to difficult items on the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, Form I. Such replies were given by 85 of 90 subjects and characterized 31% of their attempted but failed responses. The experimental design permitted two comparisons of groups with lower and higher MA's. In both comparisons the children with the lower MA's evidenced evasion consistently more frequently than did the subjects with the higher MA's. An endeavor was made to identify possible antecedents of such behavior and there is evidence to suggest that the phenomenon might reflect an attitude of learned negativism. The relatively low incidence of evasive responses suggests that experimental antecedents of this type will elucidate only one etiological aspect of mental deficiency."--Summary.

268. Papania, Ned (Wayne Co. Training School, Northville, Mich.)

Responses of lower social class, high-grade mentally handicapped boys to a "culture fair" test of intelligence; the Davis-Eels Games, by Ned Papania, Sidney Rosenblum, and James E. Keller. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:493-498.

In same issue: Bensberg, Gerard J. and Sloan, William. The use of the Cattell Culture Free Test with mental defectives, pp. 499-503. - Cattell, Raymond B. A note on Dr. Sloan's evidence regarding the value of culture-free intelligence tests, pp. 504-506.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS (continued)

"The two papers by Papania, Rosenblum, Keller, and by Bensberg and Sloan deal with the same problem, namely, that of estimating whether or not so-called culture free tests can measure the intelligence of mentally retarded who are presumed to have suffered cultural deprivation. Although different subjects and different tests were used in both studies, the results are quite the same" Dr. Cattell who reviewed critically the paper by Bensberg and Sloan offers some provocative and stimulating comments in a paper published separately here.

269. Stacey, Chalmers L. (Dept. of Psychology, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.)

The relationship between Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices and two tests of general intelligence, by Chalmers L. Stacey and Frederick O. Carleton. J. Clinical Psychology. Jan., 1955. 11:1:84-85. Reprint.

In same issue: Stacey, Chalmers L., and Gill, Marie R. The relationship between Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices and two tests of general intelligence for 172 subnormal adult subjects. pp. 86-87.

Data and results of a study to investigate the extent to which WISC and Stanford-Binet scores compared with performance on Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices for subjects of a restricted range of intelligence are presented.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--RESEARCH

270. Øster, Jakob (Østifterne's Institution for Mental Defectives, Frederiksgade 19", Copenhagen, Denmark)

Scientific problems, progress, and prospects. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:425-433.

A brief account of scientific progress within the field of mental deficiency since the end of the 19th century and prospects for solution of some of the problems associated with various aspects of deficiency.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SOCIAL SERVICE

271. Morris, Elise F. (1 E. 105th Street, New York 29, New York)

Casework training needs for counseling parents of the retarded. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:510-516.

Explains the function of casework within the framework of a clinic for the mentally retarded, how the case worker can solve problems presented by the parents of the mentally retarded, and emphasizes the focus of help on daily issues arising before the child is ready for larger experiences outside the home.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

272. White, Wesley Dale (Southbury Training School, Southbury, Conn.)

Education for life adjustment. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:404-407.

Given a certain basic ability level and an educational program to meet their social needs, the mentally retarded can take their place in the community as independent and self-supporting persons. For those with lower intelligence levels, supportive care in their own homes or in the sheltered environment of the institution will be necessary. Areas in which these children most often fail are emotional stability, personal and social adequacy, work habits, use of leisure and habits of health and sanitation.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPEECH CORRECTION

273. Leberfeld, Doris Trepel (111 E. 88th Street, New York, New York)

A home training program in language and speech for mentally retarded children, by Doris Trepel Leberfeld and Norma Nertz. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:413-416.

Because of the time lag between the initial evaluation given children at the Clinic for Retarded Children, New York Medical College, and the initiation of therapy, a home training program offering specific techniques to develop language and speech was prepared for the parents' use. Results of its use have been encouraging; children gained not only in specific abilities but became more emotionally secure due to consistent training procedures.

274. Schneider, Bernard (1684 Grand Concourse, Bronx 57, N. Y.)

The results of a speech therapy program for mentally retarded children by Bernard Schneider and Jerome Vallon. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:417-424.

An extension of an article entitled "A Speech Therapy Program for Mentally Retarded Children," by the same authors which appeared in the April, 1954, issue of this Journal and was annotated in the Bulletin on Current Literature, June, 1954. 15:6:15 (#565). This article is an evaluation of the program after one year's operation. Data on etiology, level of intellectual functioning, symptomatology, language development, and success of the program are included. The author feels, in view of this experience, that speech therapy has a definite place in educational or training programs for the moderately or severely retarded child.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--STATISTICS

275. Sloan, William (681 S. State St., Lincoln, Ill.)

Some statistics on institutional provisions for the mentally handicapped. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Jan., 1955. 59:3:380-382.

A comparison, by states and geographic regions of the United States, of the number of persons in homes and schools for the mentally handicapped, with statistics compiled from data gathered in the 1950 census. The study shows a marked variability in the rate of institutionalization for regions as well as for states, and indicates an evident need for planning within states and for nationwide policy standards.

MENTAL DISEASE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

276. Morgan, Moiveline M. (VA Hosp., Ft. Lyon, Colorado)

Retraining after a prefrontal lobotomy, by Moiveline M. Morgan and Mary F. Denny. Am. J. Nursing. Jan., 1955. 55:1:59-62.

Aspects of a training program for lobotomy patients are discussed; activities include re-training in eating, grooming, all types of therapy, and socialization. The nurse's role in the program is considered.

See also 248.

MENTAL HYGIENE

277. Abrahamsen, David (Dept. Psychiatry, Columbia Univ., N. Y. 27, N. Y.)

Status of mental hygiene and child guidance facilities in public schools in the United States, by David Abrahamsen (and others). J. Pediatrics. Jan., 1955. 46:1:107-118.

MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

Reports data gathered in a research project survey to ascertain the number and kind of child guidance clinics and mental health facilities existing in public and private schools in the United States in 1950. Findings are discussed and present a statistical picture of the mental hygiene problems and needs existing in the public school systems. The need is recognized to integrate such services into the functional structure of the total educational program. Aims of child guidance clinics, as the writer sees them, are outlined.

278. Meislin, Jack (Franklin Delano Roosevelt VA Hospital, Montrose, N. Y.)

Psychiatric aspects of physical medicine and rehabilitation; therapist-patient relationship. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Jan., 1955. 36:1:25-30.

" . . . The effect of therapist-patient relationship in the treatment of the individual as a whole has been discussed with special emphasis upon the import of such relationship in the field of physical medicine. Experimental evidence has been cited to demonstrate the influence of stress upon the physiologic functions of specific organs and tissues. A specific illustration of the significance of therapist-patient relationship in psychiatric management of a local lesion has been presented. "--Summary.

279. New York. State Education Department. (Albany 1, New York)

Removing blocks to mental health in school; suggestions for faculty study of school situations that prevent optimum mental health, prepared by Mental Health Committee of . . . Albany, N. Y., The Department, 1954. n.p. illus.

A bulletin calling attention to some conditions frequently met in schools which hamper the attainment of a well-balanced personality and good interpersonal relationships for the individual. It is suggested that this pamphlet might be used as a starting point for a study of local conditions. While not suggesting a specific program for the school to follow, it does point out basic conditions which must be present before a positive program can operate effectively. 17 situations are illustrated and the underlying principles for solving them are given briefly.

280. Taylor, Isabelle Wagner (Russell Sage College, Troy, New York)

Ajustes psicologicos de incapacitados fisicamente. New York, Internatl. Soc. for the Welfare of Cripples (1954). (7) p.

In Spanish. Reprinted from: Revista Mexicana de Seguridad Social. Apr., 1954. 2:7

Dr. Taylor, head of the Department of Psychology at Russell Sage College, visited Mexico in April, 1954, under the auspices of the International Society for the Welfare of Cripples; her program included conferences with workers in the field of rehabilitation to discuss general aspects of rehabilitation, rehabilitation activities, and the psychological adjustment of the disabled. This article describes the present status of rehabilitation in Mexico and some of the problems encountered.

MUSIC THERAPY

281. Myers, Allen (Hospital School, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.)

Music education and music therapy in facilities educating physically handicapped children. Bul., Natl. Assn. for Music Therapy. Jan., 1955. 4:1:7-8.

An abstract of the latter portion of the author's doctoral dissertation titled "Music as a therapeutic agent in the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children with special reference to cerebral palsy." The study was made in an attempt to determine the present practice and status of music therapy and music education in such facilities; four aspects of the program were investigated: curriculum, attitudes concerning music in therapy, personnel and administration, and research. Data are summarized.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CARE OF THE LONG-TERM PATIENT-- PROCEEDINGS

282. Roberts, Dean W. (2411 N. Charles St., Baltimore 18, Maryland)

Care of the long-term patient; a summary of the National Conference. J. Chronic Diseases. Jan., 1955. 1:1:51-62.

The Director of the Commission on Chronic Illness reports on the highlights of the National Conference, held in Chicago in March, 1954, and briefly, the work of the Commission and its part in stimulating research and planning on the many problems in the field.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS

283. Van Riper, Hart E. (120 Broadway, New York 5, New York)

Aims, program, and achievements of National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. J. Am. Med. Assn. Jan. 8, 1955. 157:2:140-143.

This is the first of a series of articles appearing under the auspices of a Committee on Relationships Between Medicine and Allied Health Agencies, appointed by the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association. The purpose of the articles is to explain the origin, organization and work of some of the well-known health agencies.

NEUROLOGY

284. Nielson, J. M. (Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.)

Cerebral association mechanisms. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1955. 35:1:26-28. Reprint.

Functions of the various association areas are reviewed and discussed in relation to the lobes of the brain in which they occur. Aspects of rehabilitation in case of brain damage are discussed briefly.

See also 225.

NURSERY SCHOOLS

285. Wakefield, Hayes

Readiness-for-school program for hard of hearing children. Hearing News. Jan., 1955. 23:1:3-4.

A brief sketch describing the program for preschool hard of hearing children in the St. Paul area. Results of six years' operation of the program have convinced the St. Paul Hearing Society that taking children even as young as 18 months is beneficial.

OLD AGE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 210; 248.

OLD AGE--PROGRAMS

See 282; 327.

ORTHOPEDICS

286. Watkins, Melvin B. (180 Ft. Washington Ave., New York 32, New York)
Transplantation of the posterior tibial tendon, by Melvin B. Watkins
(and others). J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Dec., 1954. 36-A:6:1181-1189.
Reprint.

A discussion of the preoperative management, operative technique, criteria for selection of patients for the operation, postoperative management, and analysis of results in 29 cases is presented. The role of the posterior tibial muscle in producing foot deformities and the importance of releasing the posterior tibial tendon in correcting an equinovarus deformity have been recognized. Transplantation of the tendon through the interosseous space is not a well-known operative procedure, however. The operation can be relied upon to restore active dorsiflexion of the foot and is applicable in a wide variety of conditions in which the posterior tibial muscle has good power and where there is need for an additional dorsiflexor of the foot.

PARALYSIS AGITANS--MEDICAL TREATMENT

287. Cooper, Irving S. (St. Barnabas Hosp. for Chronic Diseases, 183rd St. and 3rd Ave., New York 57, New York)
Surgical alleviation of Parkinsonism; effects of occlusion of the anterior choroidal artery. J. Am. Geriatrics Soc. Nov., 1954. 2:11:691-718. Reprint.

Gross anatomy, surgical anatomy, and arteriographic anatomy of the anterior choroidal artery are described, with effects of occlusion of the artery in parkinsonism summarized and illustrated by 8 representative case reports. Good results produced by the operation have thus far endured for periods varying from 12 - 24 months. No prediction of the ultimate duration of alleviation of tremor and/or rigidity is possible.

288. Monckton, George

Some observations on the treatment of Parkinsonism. Occupational Therapy. Nov., 1954. 17:4:125-129.

A discussion of the anatomical background of the disease, its effects on the patient, and medical treatment, as well as the general management of the patient. The need for speech therapy, physical and occupational therapy in the treatment of these patients is stressed.

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--CALIFORNIA

289. Tudyman, Al (Director of Special Education, Oakland Public Schools, Oakland, Calif.)

Progress in education of the partially seeing in Oakland. Sight-Saving Rev. Winter, 1954. 24:4:226-231.

"A description of the program for education of partially seeing children in this city of nearly one-half million population appeared in the Summer issue of 1952. In this second article Dr. Tudyman reports current

PARTIALLY SIGHTED--CALIFORNIA (continued)

developments, goes into detail on problems of administration and finance, and tells some of the day-to-day experiences of the partially seeing."

POLIOMYELITIS

290. Readaptation. 1954 (Numero Special). 14-15. (29 Rue D'Ulm, Paris 5, France)

Entire issue devoted to the subject.

Articles in this issue deal with social aspects of the disease; history of treatment in France; epidemiology and pathology; statistics of incidence; a discussion of the acute stage; research; structure and organization of rehabilitation centers; specific centers in France; the role of surgery in poliomyelitis; orthopedic appliances; education; the role of the social worker; and psychological aspects of the disease.

291. Waters, D. L. (Poliomyelitis Respirator Center, Univ. of Mich. Med. School, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

Clinical evaluation of pulmonary and thoracic elasticity in chronic poliomyelitis patients, by D. L. Waters, David G. Dickinson, and James L. Wilson. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Jan., 1955. 89:1:2-6.

"A simple technique for estimating the combined elasticity of the lungs and thorax in chronic poliomyelitis patients with respiratory impairment is presented, and its application is discussed. The technique described requires only the use of a tank respirator and a continuously recording spirometer."--Summary.

See also 219; 283; 304.

PROSTHESIS

292. Weinberg, Felix B.

Cosmetic prostheses. J. Rehabilitation. Nov.-Dec., 1954. 20:6: 9-11.

A discussion of the restoration of ears, hands, eye-and-lid and other facial parts, and parts of the body through use of prostheses for cosmetic purposes. The development of new plastics and the improvement of older ones have made possible the manufacture of durable, light-weight, and life-like replacements for those parts which are lost through accident, illness, or congenital deformity. Typical restoration in a variety of cases is cited.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

See 328.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--ILLINOIS

293. Muller, Jonas N.

The rehabilitation program of the Department of Welfare, City of Chicago. Public Welfare. Jan., 1955. 13:1:3-7.

An article based on personal observations made as a part of a series of studies of chronic disease control and rehabilitation services in organized medical care programs, prepared at the request of the American Public Welfare Association. "... This report is concerned with some of the devices which are successfully used with individual adult clients to modify

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE--ILLINOIS (continued)

dependency caused by illness or disability" The program includes general social case work, non-medical services such as testing, counseling, and placement, the operation of a modified sheltered workshop, nutrition consultation and advice on home management, a convalescent home with its own medical and social work staff and the specialized physical medicine and rehabilitation unit, and general medical and dental care.

READING

294. Seeman, Julius (George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 5, Tenn.)

A therapeutic approach to reading difficulties, by Julius Seeman and Benner Edwards. J. Consulting Psychology. Dec., 1954. 18:6:451-453. Reprint.

"This study was designed to test the hypothesis that a therapeutic approach to teaching modifies personality and intellectual performance. Comparable experimental and control groups were selected and one group had daily sessions with a teacher-therapist who used therapeutic principles in her work with the group. The experimental group showed significant reading gains as compared with the control group. No significant differences in personality measures occurred. A trend toward decrement in adjustment scores for the experimental group was noted and discussed."--Summary.

READING--BIBLIOGRAPHY

295. Smith, Nila Banton (New York Univ., New York 3, New York)

Research on reading and the emotions. School and Society. Jan. 8, 1955. 81:2050:8-10.

A review of important studies of the relationship between reading difficulties and emotional disturbance in children, with their conclusions. Research reveals a high incidence of emotional disturbance among children retarded in reading. Investigators are beginning to experiment with various types of therapy when working with retarded readers; results are favorable to reading improvement. 34 references.

REHABILITATION

296. Rusk, Howard A. (400 E. 34th Street, New York, New York)

Rehabilitation of chronically disabled people. World Med. J. Jan., 1955. 2:1:8-9.

With the growing incidence of chronic disability, new medical problems with social and economic implications have presented themselves. Rehabilitation centers have developed to meet these needs; Dr. Rusk defines their purpose and points out the role of the practicing physician in the rehabilitation scheme. He calls on the medical profession to assume leadership in restoring the chronically disabled to their rightful place.

See also 260; 278; 280; 293; 314.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

297. Abramson, Arthur S. (VA Hosp., Bronx 68, N. Y.)

Teamwork in medicine. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Jan., 1955. 36:1:43-45.

REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL (continued)

A clarification of the position of the physician in the rehabilitation team. As the logical leader, however, he is called upon to assume the responsibilities; he must be thoroughly acquainted with the scope and potentialities of allied professions in order to form an effective team. Misunderstanding and lack of harmony arise from existing defects in the education and training of physicians as well as members of allied professions.

REHABILITATION CENTERS

298. Liberty Mutual Insurance Company

The rehabilitation centers. Boston, The Company (1954?). 16 p. illus.

A booklet with colored illustrations, describing briefly the development of the Company's two rehabilitation centers in Boston and Chicago, their functional programs, relationships with teaching and research institutions, and two case histories of successful rehabilitation. Brief statistical studies of cases treated in both centers are given.

Available from Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., 691 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

REHABILITATION CENTERS--ADMINISTRATION

299. Shover, Jayne (11 South La Salle Street, Room 1010, Chicago 3, Ill.)

Medical relationships in a rehabilitation center. J. Rehabilitation. Nov.-Dec., 1954. 20:6:12-13, 36.

"... This article represents a summary of the viewpoints of ten medical specialists directly concerned with the field of rehabilitation"
Three major problems encountered by rehabilitation personnel in medical relationships were discussed; they were concerned with the type of medical supervision in the center, the nature of the relationship of the medical director or advisory board to the referring physician and the fostering of harmonious relationships with medical personnel.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--INSTITUTIONS--DIRECTORIES

300. Helen Hay Whitney Foundation (525 East 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.)

Directory of facilities for care of patients with rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. New York, The Foundation, 1954. 40 p. Mimeo. Spiral binding.

A revised edition of "Institutional care facilities in the United States for rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease," and a supplement, published in 1949 and 1950 by the American Heart Association. The service, now maintained by the Helen Hay Whitney Foundation, includes a Clearinghouse of Information to stimulate and support basic research in rheumatic fever. Its services are available to all workers in the field. The present directory, like the original, is entirely factual; no efforts have been made to evaluate facilities. All presently known facilities are listed, giving information on type of institution, number of beds available, sex and age range of patients, fees, and comments on services.

Available in limited quantities from Miss Dora E. Young, Helen Hay Whitney Foundation.

RHEUMATIC FEVER--STATISTICS

301. Wallace, Helen M. (125 Worth St., New York, New York)

Changing status of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease in children and youth, by Helen M. Wallace and Herbert Rich. Am. J. Diseases of Children. Jan., 1955. 89:1:7-14.

Ten reports relevant to the change in the mortality rate due to rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease are summarized in chronological order. Statistics on mortality data due to rheumatic fever in New York City from 1940 to 1951 are presented. Analysis of the data reveals a significant reduction in deaths due to this cause in New York City during the past decade, with a greater reduction reported for whites than non-whites.

RUBELLA

302. Mitchell, William (Maudsley Hosp., London, England)

Neurological and mental complications of rubella, by William Mitchell and G. Pampiglione. Lancet. Dec. 18, 1954. 267:6851:1250-1253.

Onset and pathology of central nervous complications in rubella are described briefly and a case history is presented as being of interest for the unusual severity of the mental disturbances not previously described as a complication of rubella. The electro-encephalographic studies in this case appear to be the first reported in rubella.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

303. Connecticut. State Department of Education

Plan for me. Hartford, The Dept., 1955. 14 p. illus. (Bul. no. 63)

For the architect or school authorities planning rooms and equipment for physically handicapped children, this booklet discusses briefly certain features or details to be incorporated in new school buildings so that the handicapped can attend regular schools. Special classroom features, requirements for a physical therapy room, special equipment, and details the architect should know are discussed. Floor plans for a classroom and a "physically handicapped suite" are given.

Available from Connecticut State Dept. of Education, Bureau of School and Community Services, State Office Bldg., Hartford 15, Conn.

SCOLIOSIS

304. Bennett, Robert L. (Georgia Warm Springs Found., Warm Springs, Ga.)

Classification and treatment of early lateral deviations of the spine following acute anterior poliomyelitis. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Jan., 1955. 36:1:9-17.

A discussion of the factors that most commonly cause or accelerate the development and progression of the various types of scoliosis that follow poliomyelitis. Routines of treatment necessary to correct the curve or minimize its progression are considered.

SHOES

305. Haines, R. Wheeler (Royal Med. Coll., Bagdad, Iraq)

Shoe design and toe deformation, by R. Wheeler Haines and A. McDougall. Lancet. Dec. 25, 1954. 267:6852:1308-1311.

An analysis of shoe design and its effect on the foot. An experimental sandal is described in which the straps can be joined to the sole in various positions. Results of experimental testing are given.

SOCIAL SERVICE

306. Burgess, Caroline B. (Div. of Community Services, Bur. of Mental Health, Harrisburg, Pa.)

Counseling parents of children with handicaps. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1955. 49:1:1-5.

A discussion of the emotional factors affecting the parents of handicapped children and the counselor's need to understand these emotions, how the counselor and the agency can help to resolve conflicts and solve the practical problems which parents present.

SOCIAL SERVICE--FINANCE

See 329.

SOCIAL SERVICE (MEDICAL)

307. Shannon, Victoria (Conn. State Dept. of Health, Div. of Crippled Children, Hartford, Conn.)

When children are born with defects. Children. Jan.-Feb., 1955. 2:1:27-31.

An interprofessional panel, composed of social workers, a nurse, an obstetrician, and a pediatrician, gives views on helping parents accept the child with congenital defect, especially at the time of the child's birth.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

308. International Council for Exceptional Children.

The education of handicapped and gifted pupils in the secondary school. Bul., Natl. Assn. of Secondary-School Principals. Jan., 1955. 39:207:1-162.

This entire issue of the Bulletin is devoted to a re-evaluation of the problems and objectives of special education in the light of present-day experiences and recent research. Conclusions of three committees of the International Council for Exceptional Children, under the direction of Lloyd Dunn, Paul Witty, Olive Bruner, and Amy Allen are presented. Chapters contributed by individual authors are organized under the following sections: I. Exceptional youth in the American high schools. II. Secondary education for gifted students. III. Secondary education for mentally retarded pupils. IV. Secondary education for physically handicapped pupils. V. Secondary education for pupils with social and emotional difficulties. VI. Administrative planning for high school students who are exceptional.

Available from International Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at \$1.50 a copy.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PERSONNEL

309. Connor, Frances Partridge (Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York, New York)

The challenge of professional growth. Exceptional Children. Jan., 1955. 21:4:141-144.

Ten questions (with brief discussions) are listed as a guide for teachers who are interested in assessing their role in their own professional growth. Ways by which the teacher of exceptional children may become more effective in the total school program are summarized.

SPECIAL EDUCATION--PROGRAMS

310. Goldin, George J. (Kenosha County Schools, Kenosha, Wisconsin)

Rural, but not forgotten; rural areas, too, can provide for handicapped children. NEA J. Jan., 1955. 44:1:22-24.

The author, a psychiatric social worker for the Kenosha County Schools, Wisconsin, tells what is being done educationally for the handicapped, the mentally retarded, and for those children with behavior problems. Services include special education facilities, home teachers for the homebound, and social and psychiatric case work.

SPEECH CORRECTION

311. Huddleston, O. Leonard (Calif. Rehab. Center, 1815 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, Calif.)

Use of speech therapy in physical medicine. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehabilitation. Jan., 1955. 36:1:18-25.

A brief description of human speech and the serious physical, vocational, emotional, mental and sociological disabilities resulting from severe impairment. Primary speech defects and some of the common clinical conditions involving defective speech which may be treated by physical medicine are discussed. Principles of speech production and a classification and discussion of the main components of voice science are described. Neuromuscular re-education and speech therapy, together with mobilization therapy, as applied to speech, are presented briefly. In conclusion, two case histories illustrating examples of speech problems treated satisfactorily by speech therapy are discussed.

312. McCarthy, Dorothea (Dept. of Psychology, Fordham Univ. Graduate School, New York 58, New York)

Language disorders and parent-child relationships. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1954. 19:4:514-523.

The home atmosphere, as determined by the parents' personalities, seems to be the most important factor in the child's acquisition of language; children with non-organic language disorders frequently have disturbed family relationships, rendering them emotionally insecure and showing various patterns of accompanying symptoms of maladjustment. The most effective therapy, directed toward language symptoms, is preceded or accompanied by psychotherapy either in groups or individually, for the child and his parents.

313. Tonn, Martin (c/o Co. Supt., Carroll, Iowa)

Speech problems? You can help! Midland Schools. Jan., 1955. 69:5:16, 26.

A discussion of the expanded speech services offered in Iowa's schools and what the classroom teacher can do to aid the speech correctionist in solving speech problems of pupils. Agencies which offer consultation on speech problems are cited.

See also 214; 291.

STATE SERVICES

314. American Orthopaedic Association (Dr. Shands, Alfred I. du Pont Institute, Rockland Rd., Wilmington 99, Dela.)

Symposium on crippled children's services; Alfred R. Shands, Jr., chairman. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Dec., 1954. 36-A:6:1259-1285.

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the . . . Breton Woods, New Hampshire, June 7, 1954.

Contents: The point of view of the Federal administration, Martha M. Eliot. - Administration of a state crippled children's program, Herbert R. Kobes. - The point of view of the orthopaedic surgeon, William T. Green. - Cooperation and coordination of agencies engaged in the care of crippled children and the importance of the charitable organizations, A. Bruce Gill. - The care of the crippled child in Scotland, Walter Mercer. - The care of the crippled child in England, S. A. S. Malkin. - Crippled children's services in Greece, Theodore Garofalides.

STRABISMUS

See 249.

STUTTERING

315. Sheehan, Joseph G.

An integration of psychotherapy and speech therapy through a conflict theory of stuttering. J. Speech and Hearing Disorders. Dec., 1954. 19:4:474-482.

" . . . The central thesis of this article is that psychotherapy and speech therapy do not need to be in competition but can have a common goal. This basic goal follows logically from the author's theory of stuttering as an approach-avoidance conflict" Dr. Sheehan justifies the need for speech therapy, outlines the sequence of treatment according to his theory, and defines the aims of the psychotherapeutic portion of the treatment in stuttering.

Other articles on stuttering in this issue are: The adaptation effect in stuttering and its relation to thoracic and abdominal breathing, H. B. Starbuck and M. D. Steer. - A study of adaptation and recovery of the stuttering response in self-formulated speech, Parley W. Newman. - A study of the diagnosis of stuttering with special reference to the sex ratio, Oliver Bloodstein and Sonja M. Smith. - A first step in the evaluation of stuttering therapy, Robert Schaef and Jack Matthews.

SWIMMING POOLS

316. Butler, George D.

Outdoor swimming pools; Part I, Considerations in planning. Recreation. Jan., 1955. 48:1:24-28.

The first of a series of three articles on planning and construction of swimming pools, it outlines several procedures essential in developing a swimming pool plan and points out other factors treated at length in technical literature which merit careful study. This article deals with the steps necessary for securing a pool, decisions on activities it is to offer, site selection, size of pool, and the estimation of capacity and costs.

In this same issue are: "Trends in swimming pool design," p. 28-29, and "Check list for swimming pool construction," p. 31.

TUBERCULOSIS

317. Mercer, Walter (12 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburg 3, Scotland)

The management of the tuberculous hip joint. J. Bone and Joint Surgery. Dec., 1954. 36-A:6:1123-1128.

A discussion of the use of drugs in the treatment of tuberculous hip joint and the surgical treatment of extra-articular focus, synovial disease, the intra-articular lesion, and damaged articular cartilage.

TUBERCULOSIS--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

318. Cohen, David (VA Hosp., Coatesville, Pa.)

Rorschach scores, prognosis, and course of illness in pulmonary tuberculosis. J. Consulting Psychology. Dec., 1954. 18:6:405-408.

A report of a study to measure the ability of the Rorschach technique, singly, to predict two years before-hand the medical progress rate of young male, hospitalized, pulmonary tuberculosis patients being treated early in their illness. "...Rate of medical progress was defined as the degree to which a patient's medical progress conforms to his expected progress based on the patient's over-all medical history. None of 33 Rorschach scoring variables, nor the Harrower-Erickson technique of evaluating neurotic signs on this test, nor the anxiety and hostility variables of Wlizur's Rorschach Content Test were found to reliably predict the rate of medical progress"

In same issue: Thurston, John R., and Calden, George. Intelligence factors in irregular discharge among tuberculosis patients. p. 404.

ULTRASONICS

319. Kuitert, John H. (Brooke Army Hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex.)

Introduction to clinical application of ultrasound, by John H. Kuitert and Emma T. Harr. Phys. Therapy Rev. Jan., 1955. 35:1:19-25.

Reprint.

"The historical development of ultrasound is briefly recounted. The physics and physical therapeutics including the technic of application of this form of energy are reviewed. Clinical effects, together with indications for use of this form of mechanical energy, are stated. Details of treatment technic, including positioning of the patient and use of the sound head, have been described in detail. The indication for use of clinical records has been stated. We have noted clinical benefit from the use of ultrasound massage in selected patients suffering from arthritis, bursitis, capsulitis, fibrositis, myositis, and peri-arthritis."--Summary.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

320. Chriswell, M. Irving (Technical High School, Buffalo, New York)

The interests of the physically impaired. Vocational Guidance Quarterly. Winter, 1954-1955. 3:2:38-40.

A brief report of a survey made in 1953 of the type of handicapped students found in the regular high school classes in the Buffalo Public Schools. Vocational interests of students in four selected high schools were also studied. Types of tests used are mentioned and a sample of the interest check list is included, along with a summary of the report to the American Personnel and Guidance Association convention. Important points of the findings are summarized.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (continued)

321. Clark, Rosalie

An interdependent relationship between occupational therapy and vocational counseling. Canadian J. Occupational Therapy. Dec., 1954. 21:4: 123-132.

A description of the functions of a vocational counseling department in a rehabilitation center and some of the ways in which occupational therapy and vocational counseling can work effectively together in the rehabilitation process.

322. Ferson, Regis F. (Western Pa. School for the Blind, Bayard at Bellefield St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.)

Vocational guidance at the Western Pennsylvania School. New Outlook for the Blind. Jan., 1955. 49:1:6-15.

A description of the vocational guidance program at the Western Pennsylvania School for the Blind, the use of audio-visual aids and the regular classroom to impart occupational information. Formal guidance procedures are initiated in the eighth grade, to aid in choosing between three types of curricula. A variety of techniques are employed to explore interests, to further some sort of special training, and to effect placement upon graduation from school unless the student intends to pursue his education further. Of interest to vocational guidance counselors in work with the blind will be the description of library services at the school and available occupational materials.

See also 254; 255; 256.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

323. Youth Leaders. Dec., 1954. 17:3.

Partial contents: People helping people; an editorial, p. 81. - Volunteers, Anne L. Fitzpatrick, p. 83. - Volunteers, help or hindrance; letters to the editor, p. 90.

Articles on volunteer work include an editorial on the spiritual value of such service, a discussion of the recruitment of volunteers, the benefits to the agency and the worker himself, and the mutual responsibilities of each. In the "Letters to the Editor" a number of persons engaged in health, welfare, and recreation work give their views on the place and value of volunteer workers.

New Books Briefly Noted

CEREBRAL PALSY--BIOGRAPHY

324. McKee, John D.

Two legs to stand on. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. 180 p. \$2.75.

Born with cerebral palsy and, in the doctors' opinions, probably destined never to walk, the author of this personal story proved that with persistence and faith obstacles could be overcome. Portions of the book recounting his struggles with the problems of a handicap in his childhood, adolescence, and early adult life, well written and interesting, have previously appeared in Hygeia, Today's Health, Atlantic Monthly, and The Crippled Child.

MEDICINE--RESEARCH

325. Sheps, Cecil G.

Needed research in health and medical care; a bio-social approach, by Cecil G. Sheps and Eugene E. Taylor. Chapel Hill, N. C., Univ. of N. Carolina Pr., c1954. 216 p. \$5.00.

With two-thirds of the deaths today caused by chronic illness and sixty percent of all disability being due to chronic disease, it is increasingly evident that research must be concerned with bio-social factors and that disease must be studied in terms of the total environment of the individual. Research in diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation in the future will be directed to the study of the effects of living conditions and social organization on health, both physical and mental. The research team must be a multi-disciplinary one. This book reporting the thinking of 47 scientists who met at the University of North Carolina in 1952 warrants the serious attention of medical, health, and welfare administrators concerned with the direction of research programs in their respective fields. It covers the general purposes and needs for bio-social research, specific fields of interest to the researcher, methodological problems and problems of research organization and administration. Chapter V presents the main issues and conclusions of the group.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES

326. Kugelmass, I. Newton

The management of mental deficiency in children. New York, Grune & Stratton, 1954. 312 p. illus. \$6.75.

"...written especially for the clinician, it is the first thorough exposition of mental deficiency in all its clinical, social, and psychological aspects, stated in practical terms of diagnosis and treatment..." A series of differential diagnostic tables gives special emphasis to the early features of each disorder; clinical discussions present information on which disorders are amenable to treatment, the best type of treatment and the degree of improvement to be expected from therapy. Techniques for the complete examination of the retarded child are described, differential features of a variety of deficiencies are explained, and a section of clinical and pathological illustrations is given. The social, psychological, and educational implications are considered for each diagnostic type, including the cerebral palsied, as well as in the last chapter, "The Management of the Retarded Child."

OLD AGE--PROGRAMS

327. Donahue, Wilma, ed.

Housing the aging; with a foreword by Everett J. Soop. Ann Arbor, Mich., Univ. of Michigan Pr., 1954. 208 p. \$3.75.

This volume, edited by the Conference coordinator, comprises the proceedings of the fifth of a series of conferences on the aged conducted annually at the University of Michigan. It discusses the subject of housing from the point of view of the community planner, architect, financier, physician, and older persons themselves. Topics covered are architectural designs and costs, methods of financing, hygiene and safety standards, social and economic aspects of housing, living arrangements, and needed auxiliary services.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

328. Van Roy, Fabienne

L'enfant infirme; son handicap, son drame, sa guérison. Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Delachaux et Niestle S. A., c1954. 227 p. tables.

A clinical study of 85 children and 30 adults handicapped from infancy, concerned with their reactions to handicaps. Psychological aspects of the effect of physical handicaps are explored and a test, with explanations of the techniques employed, is included. One section deals with practical applications of the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test. The chapters are arranged under the following parts: I. Etude de la frustration; II. Quelques reactions significatives de frustration a l'aide du P.-F. study de Rosenzweig; III. Les reactions psychologiques au handicap physique chez l'enfant; Appendix 1, La technique du test.

Available from Delachaux & Niestle S. A., 4 rue de l'Hopital, Neuchâtel, Switzerland, at Fr. s. 7,50 a copy.

SOCIAL SERVICE--FINANCE

329. Newman, Edwin S.

Fundraising made easy, by Edwin S. Newman and Leo J. Margolin, with an introduction by Edward L. Bernays. New York, Oceana Publications, c1954. 158 p.

Intended especially for the volunteer fundraiser, this practical manual suggests ideas, techniques, use of various fundraising devices, media for publicizing campaigns, and effective public relations programs geared to the local community. Both of the authors have had wide experience in public relations and fundraising work; Edward L. Bernays who has written the introduction is the acknowledged dean of American public relations. For all who are interested in developing social service organizations in an efficient way this book has much to offer.

Published by Oceana Publications, 43 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y., at \$2.50 a copy.

